

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 28th February, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kalákaṅkar), of the 18th February, states that it is no exaggeration to say that those persons who have the honour of a personal acquaintance with Lord Dufferin will feel his departure from this country as that of a man near and dear to them. No man who has occasion to come in contact with him can fail to be struck with his politeness, courtesy, and candour. Formerly Anglo-Indians praised him very highly, but the introduction of the income-tax affected his popularity with them to a large extent. Natives have heard of his early retirement with feelings of deep regret and sorrow. He declared in some of his speeches that he sympathized with the natural aspirations of educated natives to take part in the management of the affairs of their country, and that he would be very glad if he had an opportunity to reform the Legislative Councils, as had long been desired by intelligent natives. In his speech on the occasion of opening the railway bridge at Benares he said that hitherto other matters had engaged his attention, but that now he would be able to attend to the internal administration of the country. Natives are much grieved at the news of his resignation, thinking that he will now be unable to introduce any of the internal reforms which he had in contemplation.

Circulation,  
181 copies.



But they are mistaken. As Lord Dufferin does not leave this country before the end of the year, he has ample time to introduce any reforms he pleases. If his Lordship only reforms the Legislative Councils, he will lay the people under a deep debt of gratitude, and they will forget all his unpopular measures. The time has come for the admission of the representatives of the people to the Legislative Councils, and Lord Dufferin should not lose the opportunity of associating his name with such an important reform. The masses have no opportunity of knowing and appreciating his private virtues. They can judge of his administration only by his measures immediately affecting them. When they see that he has introduced two new taxes and enhanced an old one, without doing anything to promote their welfare, they cannot but think of his early retirement with a feeling of relief. Hence his Lordship should make amends for the past by introducing some benevolent measures.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 22nd February, referring to Lord Dufferin's resignation, says that as he will remain ten months more in this country, the present is not the time to enter into a review of his administration. But it will not be out of place in the hope that he may now make some amends for the past to remind him that he has not redeemed the pledges which he made on his first arrival in this country. Far from doing anything which could induce the people to forget his illustrious predecessor, as they were led to expect by his speeches, his Government has only reminded them of the days of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Lytton. Lord Ripon did not increase the public expenditure, and reduced taxation, while the policy of the present Viceroy has been just the reverse. He has enhanced the rate of duty even on a necessary of life like salt and wantonly expended the revenues. Nothing has been done by him in the direction of reforming the Legislative Councils and developing local self-government. He has made a permanent addition to the burdens of the Indians by the annexation of Burma, unnecessarily augmented the power of the Amīr, and held useless darbars with



a view to make a display of British power and greatness to the frontier tribes. It remains to be seen what amends he makes in the next ten months.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 18th February, says that Lord Dufferin's resignation is received with equal regret by Europeans and natives. He has greatly fortified the frontier in order to save the country from the danger of a Russian invasion. He has strengthened friendship with the Amir to such an extent that His Highness agreed to attend the Rawalpindi darbar. There has been such a great change in the feeling of Afghans towards Europeans that the Amir has even borrowed the services of a European officer. An idea of Lord Dufferin's impartiality may be formed from the circumstance that he did not spare even a Member of a Board of Revenue for his misconduct, and has appointed a Commission to enquire into the Panjáb University scandals. A Local Legislative Council and a University have been established in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during his tenure of office. Lady Dufferin has bestowed a great benefit on respectable native women by providing female medical aid for them. Lord Dufferin's Government has been found fault with by some persons for the annexation of Burma and the enhancement of salt duty. But the conquest and annexation of the province became unavoidable owing to Theebaw's misrule and insolence. As regards the enhancement of the salt-tax, the increase is not a permanent one. The duty will again be reduced when the state of the Imperial treasury admits of a reduction.

Circulation,  
950 copies.

The same.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th February, will not be surprised if the National Congress ultimately proves to be the nucleus of an Indian Parliament. It is a matter of deep regret that some narrow-minded Anglo-Indians, led by the editors of the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*, have declared a most unjust crusade against the association. Evidently the promoters of the movement have no hostile designs against Government. Their object is simply to agitate for reforms which are

Circulation,  
85 copies.



calculated to promote the public good. The *Pioneer* left no stone unturned with a view to bringing about the failure of the Madras Congress, but all its efforts were unsuccessful. It is bent on preventing Musalmáns from joining the movement; but of the 800 delegates who attended the last Congress no less than 100 were Musalmáns. Almost all educated Muhammadans sympathize with the movement. If a handful of men like Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán are opposed to it, it does not matter. One swallow does not make a summer.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture. 22nd February, writing from Oudh, approves of the sentiments expressed

by Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán in his Lucknow lecture, censures the *Hindustani* and the *Advocate* newspapers of Lucknow for their attacks on the hon'ble gentleman, and says that it is the earnest prayer of Musalmáns that they may never be subjected to the authority of a weak and timid race like the Bengális. If such a time come (which Heaven forbid !), they will ask Government to stand aloof for a time and let them measure arms with the Bengális.

Circulation,  
115 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jalandhar), of the 25th

The same. February, writing from Oudh, says that Musalmáns always had misgivings

about the aims and objects of the National Congress. Now the Hon'ble Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's speech has fully convinced them that the movement is very injurious to them and that Bengális are their enemies. No other class of the Indian community is so obedient and loyal to Government as they, as will be at once perceived from their attitude towards the political movement in question, which threatens to grow into a regular civil war. The writer then appeals to educated Muhammadan youths not to allow themselves to be deceived by the misrepresentations of selfish Bengális and to keep aloof from the movement.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow,) of the 16th February,

The same. agrees with Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán in thinking that the National Congress

is injurious to the inhabitants of Upper India, inasmuch as



they are still very backward in education, and says that Rájá Rámpal Singh and the *Hindustáni* newspaper of Lucknow are mistaken in supporting the movement.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 21st February, advertizing to Sir Saiyad

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The same.

Ahmad Khán's Lucknow lecture, says that all right-thinking and unprejudiced men view his conduct with surprise and regret. Only four years ago he bestowed high praises on Bengális and appealed to his co-religionists to follow their noble example. Now he heaps abuse on their devoted heads, represents them as great cowards, and declares that the Musalmáns of Hashmi and Quraish tribes, whose pen was the sword and in whose veins the blood of Ibrahim still runs, cannot submit to Bengáli rule. It is difficult to say what is the secret object of the Saiyad in endeavouring to create enthusiasm among his co-religionists. But this much is clear from his speech, that if his wishes were accomplished, British rule would at once come to an end in this country. He thrice expressed a wish in his lecture to be Viceroy. He said that if he were made Viceroy, he would show what good administration and loyalty to Government are. The fact is, as is too evident from his utterances, that if he became Viceroy (which Heaven forbid!), he would at once assume absolute power, dismiss his councillors, and appeal to his co-religionists to expel Englishmen from India, calling them a nation of shopkeepers! Can Musalmáns obtain any benefits from the sentiments to which he gave vent in his lecture? They cannot safely follow the lead of a man whose experience is confined to Aligarh, who has always differed from them in dress and mode of life, who is so fickle that his opinion of Bengális has undergone an entire change in four years, and who from selfish motives desires to sow the seed of discord between the two great communities of this country. The Anglo-Indian newspapers, blind from prejudice, are jubilant over the Saiyad's attack on an educated and enlightened class of the people. Do they wish that education should be checked and ignorance should again spread in the country? But they should expect nothing but lawlessness

reprinted  
since 188

reprinted  
since 188



and bloodshed as the result of ignorance. If ignorant persons again become powerful, they are sure to give much trouble to Government.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th February, states that unprejudiced Musalmáns condemn Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture as highly impolitic and inexpedient. They say that as he poses as a national reformer, he should never have abused Bengális in the way he has done. His speech will only tend to widen the gulf between Hindús and Musalmáns.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 25th February, says that native newspapers as a rule do not approve of the enhancement of the rate of duty on salt. As Government has full power over the lives and property of the people, they are not justified in criticising its measures. They may, however, bring to its notice with due respect and submission that the increase in the salt duty will affect even the indigent classes. It would no doubt be better if the duties on liquor and intoxicating drugs were raised. No person would have any objection to an enhancement of these duties, and the measure would also tend to check drunkenness.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kalákánkar), of the 26th February, says that the *Pioneer*, in its issue of the 24th idem, makes an unjust attack on Sir Auckland Colvin, the sympathetic and popular Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, for his making haste to visit all the principal places within his jurisdiction, freely conversing with natives, impressing upon them the advantages of education, and advising them to take greater interest in local self-government in order to fit themselves for the more important functions of Government. The Allahabad journal does not understand why the Lieutenant-Governor urges the inhabitants of these provinces to acquire high education when it has tended, it is alleged, to create discontent and disloyalty in other provinces. Sir Auckland Colvin is not a boy or a



new officer fresh from England. His father was the ruler of these provinces, and he himself has lived long here and has risen from the lowest rung to the top of the official ladder by dint of energy and intelligence. He is well acquainted with the sentiments, feelings, wants and aspirations of the people, and stands in no need of admonition from the *Pioneer*. The motto of the nineteenth century is equality, liberty, and progress, and the *Pioneer* in vain endeavours to oppose this policy. Fifty years hence the Allahabad journal will be universally condemned as an enemy to Indians, Englishmen, good government, and humanity.

Calcutta  
Jan 25/91

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 17th February, on the authority of its Siálkot correspondent, states that on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Siálkot, when His Honor was riding from the railway-station to the house where he was to take his lodging, two poor peasants on the way suddenly caught hold of his horse's neck. The local authorities who accompanied His Honor desired to drive away the men, but he told them to desist and asked the peasants what the matter was. They told him how they had been unjustly deprived of their ancestral property by their enemies, and that they had now no means of support. His Honor patiently heard their tale of distress and told them to send him a petition. They at once presented one which they had ready with them. The Lieutenant-Governor received it and, putting it in his pocket, dismissed them with the remark they would get an early reply. All honour is due to the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Lyall, who had the patience to listen to the complaints of the poor peasants. There are instances in which men who presented petitions to the Governors in other provinces in this way were made over to the police for their so-called impertinence and boldness.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Calcutta  
Jan 25/91

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, writing from Jalau, states that Professional beggars. It appears from the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th January, that at Calcutta an old woman was sentenced

Circulation,  
385 copies.



to one week's imprisonment on the charge that she was in the habit of annoying people by her importunate demands for charity. This is as it should be, but in these provinces the police do not interfere even with professional beggars. The writer has frequently seen mendicants extorting alms from shop-keepers in Orai, Jalaun, by threatening to wound themselves with knives. The police constables, far from apprehending them and sending them to the Magistrate for trial, enjoy the scene and induce shop-keepers to accede to the demands of the beggars. For the last two weeks a Hindu mendicant has been standing day and night with his arms raised near the tank at Orai. The place has been crowded with women, and some constables are to be found smoking there throughout the day. A large number of such mendicants assemble at Allahabad during the *Mágh-mela*. They extort alms during the day and commit thefts at night. Many Muhammadan beggars deceive Hindus and obtain alms from them by passing themselves off as Brahman mendicants. The Local Government should take steps to check the increase of professional beggars.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, complains that professional money-lenders make advances to landlords and cultivators at very high rates of interest, and asks Government to interfere and fix the rate of interest in order to save the agricultural classes from ruin. In conclusion, the writer appeals to the Oudh Talukdars' Association to establish a bank which should lend money to landholders and cultivators in the province at moderate rates of interest. The Association should have special facilities for recovering its debts.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th February, referring to the two resolutions passed at the meeting of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association on the 24th January, sympathizes with the grievance of the uncovenanted officers in the matter of their supersession by civilians and appeals to Government for redress on their behalf. But the *Hindustán* is



surprised at the audacity of the Association in demanding payment of pensions to uncovenanted officers at the rate of two shillings per rupee. The Government of India never promised to pay pensions to these officers at that rate. All classes of Indians are affected more or less by the depreciation of silver. It would be unjust to impose a new burden on the tax-payer in order to benefit one class of the community. Every man should patiently bear this misfortune without endeavouring to throw his burdens on the shoulders of others.

A correspondent of the *A'stāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 20th February, urges that every patwāri should be transferred from one circle to another after a fixed number of years. Patwāris practise great extortion, but cultivators have not the courage to complain against them to Government officials, because they have great influence over zaildars and lambardars, and are not liable to be transferred.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siālkot), of the 22nd February, urges the establishment of a family pension fund for native Government officials.

Need of a family pension fund for native Government officials.

Circulation,  
950 copies.

The *Meerut Gazette*, for January, received on the 25th February, referring to the ambiguity of Persian characters, urges the introduction of the use of Devanagiri or Hindi characters in the courts of justice in these provinces.

Hindi versus Urdu.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhār* (Etāwah), of the 24th February, after referring to the various terms of imprisonment to which the Hindus who had taken part in the late religious riots at Phaphund were sentenced by the District Magistrate of Etāwah on the 20th idem, praises the Magistrate for his justice and says that the Local Government has sanctioned the appointment of a penal police force in Phaphund at a cost of Rs. 82 a month, which will be realized from the Hindu community of the place. Mr. House, the Joint Magistrate

Circulation,  
180 copies.



of Etáwah, and Mir Muhammad Hasan, the Tahsildár of Phaphund, have received letters from the Local Government praising them for their conduct on the occasion of the riots.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 17th February, received on the 27th idem, gives a brief account of the Exhibition held

at Aligarh during the first week of February, and thanks Mr. Kennedy, the Magistrate, and the nobility and gentry of the district who co-operated with him, for making the show such a great success as it was. Many private gentlemen remained day and night and the local authorities held their Courts at the fair during the period that it lasted. A meeting was held with a view to encouraging the establishment of branches of the National Association in the interior of the district. Mrs. Slater, wife of the District Engineer, opened a stall on behalf of Lady Dufferin's Fund and was able to make an addition of more than Rs. 400 to the Fund. Several feasts were held to promote friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled. The fair was opened on the 2nd February with a darbár by the Collector, and concluded on the 8th idem with a suitable display of fireworks and illuminations.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 20th February, gives a brief account of the Moradabad Exhibition, and highly speaks of the show, praising the managing committee for its industry and sagacity.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 24th and 25th February, in commenting upon the proceedings of the meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University held on the 16th idem, says that it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Senate decided to adopt the English and not the Oriental system of education, as had been apprehended in some quarters. The system of examinations pursued by the Calcutta University has been adopted with a few modifications.



The number of subjects for the First Arts or intermediate examination has been reduced from six to five. Different courses of study will not be fixed for the B. A. Pass Examination and the B. A. Examination with honours. All the candidates will be examined in the same subjects, but those who distinguish themselves at the examination will be given the degree with honours. Scholars who pass the B. A. Pass Examination will be eligible for admission to the M. A. Examination after two years, while those who take the B. A. Degree with honours will be eligible after one year. These are the only departures from the Calcutta system, and they appear to be reasonable and beneficial. The *Hindustan* is very sorry to hear that the Senate did not approach the important question of constitution of the Syndicate in that spirit of calmness and impartiality which it demanded. The discussion was unhappily marked by prejudice and party feeling. The Syndicate will be composed of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the Muir, Benares, Canning, Agra, and Aligarh Colleges as *ex-officio* members and of nine elective members, one of whom must be a Principal of some other College in these provinces, one an Inspector of Schools, and two lawyers. Any unprejudiced man will at once perceive that this constitution is not a satisfactory one. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Boutflower, Babu Vireshwar Mittra, and some other gentlemen rightly contended that only the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex-officio* members, and that all the other members should be elected by the Senate. In answer to this proposal it was urged that there should be a sufficiently large number of Principals and Professors of Colleges in the Syndicate, as they are expected to possess special experience in educational matters. The Lord Bishop and some other gentlemen then said that the minimum number of Principals and Professors in the Syndicate might be fixed, but that no particular Principals and Professors should be made *ex-officio* members. Obviously this was a very reasonable proposal, but the officials did not accept it. Looking at the constitution of the Syndicate, it will be



perceived that the Director of Public Instruction and the Principals of the Colleges will be able to have everything their own way. Another very objectionable proposal made by the official party was that the Senate should consider no question which had not been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate in the first instance. The Lord Bishop and some other gentlemen succeeded with great difficulty in getting this proposal rejected. With reference to the constitution of the Syndicate, there is another thing which deserves notice. The election of the elected members was not properly made. Only those men who were accustomed to blindly support the officials were elected, to the entire exclusion of those who freely expressed their opinion. There is reason to think that all these things were done in accordance with a preconcerted plan. It is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will fully consider the matters above referred to before confirming the proceedings of the Senate.

Circulation,  
3,000 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-A'm* (Lahore), of the 25th February, says that, judging from the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Larpent appears to have freely received bribes and to have been guilty of most fraudulent and illegal proceedings. He is a disgrace to his nation and deserves no less a punishment than this, that his face should be coloured black and then he should be seated on a donkey and paraded in the public streets. But it is not right to pass judgment after hearing only one side of a case. Mr. Larpent is said to have prepared a very elaborate reply, in which he endeavours to show that he is the victim of a conspiracy. The *Akhbār* will give the substance of Mr. Larpent's reply in a future issue.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Kaḥ-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 25th February, says that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has forbidden the publication of about seventy-two books owing to their being obscene. Some persons who published such books were prosecuted and punished under sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code. Even newspapers did not escape the notice of the Local



Government of the North-Western Provinces. Some native editors who were accustomed to publish advertisements of aphrodisiacs in indecent terms in their newspapers were prosecuted and convicted under the sections above referred to. But it would seem that the Panjáb Government takes no notice of obscene terms used in books or newspapers. The *Koh* then quotes some obscene Persian proverbs from pages 127, 131, 132, 133, 134, and 138 of the Persian Course for the First Arts Examination of the Panjáb University, and is surprised that such obscene proverbs should find a place in a book intended for the use of students.

A correspondent of the *A'zād* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, referring to the Middle Class Examination, Lucknow. Examination, complains that as only roll-numbers of the candidates are written on the desks provided for them in the building where the examination is held at Lucknow, they are exposed to much inconvenience and lose valuable time in finding out their seats. Sometimes the numbers on some desks are blurred, and then the boys find it doubly difficult to find their seats. The names of also the candidates should be written on the desks, and the boys should be told in which rooms they will find their desks.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 17th February, after republishing from the *Bhārat Mittra* newspaper of Calcutta an abstract of the opinion of the Allahabad Hindu Samāj about the proposal to exempt women from liability to imprisonment under section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, agrees with the Samāj in entering a protest against the proposal. No Hindu lawgiver recommends the grant of liberty to women. It would seem that Hindu lawgivers thought, and they were perfectly right, that if women were granted liberty, a woman would hate her husband if he happened to be devoid of good looks or wealth and even try to kill him. At present women do not ill-treat their husbands through fear of being sent to jail and relegated to hell in life to come. Indeed, they obey and revere them as gods. There is no doubt that

Circulation,  
100 copies.

Enforcement of decrees  
for the restitution of con-  
jugal rights.



it is the fear of punishment by Government which chiefly tends to preserve peace and order in society. The abolition of imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights would weaken the bonds of love and friendship between husbands and wives and demoralize the Hindu community. Hence the *Bandhu* hopes that the Government of India will never accept the proposal.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, states that the *Hazār-i-Dāstān* newspaper of Haidarabad says that if the Government of India desires to forbid cock-fighting with a view to prevent cruelty to birds, it should also forbid shooting, which is so largely in vogue among European officers, for cock-fighting is practised merely as an amusement like shooting. The Haidarabad newspaper is not justified in placing cock-fighting in the same category of amusements as shooting. Obviously shooting possesses several advantages and no religion forbids it. Moreover, if shooting were considered cruel, the killing of birds and animals for food must also be considered so. But it is simply impossible that the killing of birds and animals for food should be put a stop to. Has the editor of the *Hazār-i-Dāstān* ever seen a cock-fight? The cocks receive severe injuries and are covered with blood. When they are quite exhausted and fall senseless on the ground, the hard-hearted cock-fighters bring them to their senses by throwing water on their heads and then again set them to fight. Another serious objection to cock-fighting is that betting is largely carried on in connection with it, and consequently noblemen who practise it soon lose all their wealth. Another cruel sport which is commonly in vogue is quail-fighting. In training a quail to fight, the quail-fighter places a weaker quail, which is called the *chutha*, before it and incites it to attack it. The former inflicts severe injuries on the *chutha* with its beak and claws, and the spectacle presents a very horrible scene. Sometimes the head of the *chutha* is torn to pieces. It is a matter of satisfaction that the cruel practice has been forbidden at Lucknow by Municipal bye-laws. Though it is still secretly resorted to, no quail-fighter indulges in it in public.



The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 20th February,

Circulation,  
432 copies.

The same.

publishes a vernacular translation of the Bill for the prevention of cruelty

to animals introduced in the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and says that the Bill should be passed. It is very painful to see the ill-treatment to which dumb animals and birds are subjected at the hands of some cruel men. For the sake of a little money cock-fighters and quail-fighters bring about the deaths of the unfortunate birds by inciting them to fight. These people will not give up the evil practice until they are made liable to punishment by law.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Mulla Dopiazza* (Lahore), of the 22nd February, pub-

Circulation,  
850 copies.

Bhopal.

lishes a picture in which the Begam of Bhopal and her daughter are repre-

sented as two cats quarrelling over the State and a monkey as holding a pair of scales in his hand and telling them that he will do justice between them.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Arogya Darpan* (Allahabad), for November last,

Circulation,  
245 copies.

Scheme for water-supply,  
Allahabad.

received on the 23rd February, with reference to the scheme for a water-

supply for Allahabad, says that the Municipal Board intends to levy a tax on houses at 6½ per cent. on their rental values and another on horses at eight annas a month on each horse, to pay interest on the twelve lakhs which will be borrowed by the Board for the purpose and to meet the expenses which will be incurred. The scheme is sure to bring about the ruin of the people. The interest on the loan will amount to Rs. 48,000 a year. If the Board is unable to pay the interest, the creditor will realize his money by the sale of the property of the people. There is no absolute necessity for providing a water-supply, inasmuch as there are many wells of good water in every part of the city. There are many men and widows who own one or two houses each and who entirely depend for their support on the two or three rupees a month derived from letting the houses. They cannot afford to pay the proposed house-tax. The



owners of hackney carriages and *ekkas*, who already pay a wheel tax of Rs. 12 and Rs. 4 a year respectively, will find it very difficult to pay the new horse-tax. Indeed, the water-rate will press severely on all classes of the people, who, as it is, pay the income-tax with great difficulty. It will be cruel to saddle them with a new tax. If a paternal Government is anxious to provide a water-supply, it should do so from the proceeds of the income-tax. Why does it unnecessarily maintain the Ecclesiastical Department at the expense of the tax-payer? What is done with the money derived from the *Mágh-mela* and the sale of filth?

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hámi-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 19th February, protests against the Allahabad water-supply scheme owing to the proposed introduction of new taxes to meet the cost. There is no scarcity of sweet water at Allahabad, as there was at Calcutta, Bombay, and other such places, and the water-rates will press heavily on the people. When the people feel the income-tax, which is levied at four or five pies in the rupee only on the larger incomes, how much more will they feel the water-rate, which will be levied at one anna in the rupee even on an income of one rupee a month?

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Prayág Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 25th February, expresses regret at the present alleged unsatisfactory condition of the Chhatri community. unsatisfactory condition of the poorer classes of the Chhatri community owing to neglect of education, and censures Chhatri princes and other noblemen for not establishing special schools and colleges for them.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, is surprised that the Municipal Board of Agra has not yet taken any steps with a view to ridding the city of monkeys. The brutes are a great nuisance, do much damage to property, attack women and children, and sometimes even cause loss of life. The Municipal Board of Muttra has made good arrangements for catching monkeys, and consequently there has been a large reduction in the number of the brutes there.



The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 24th February,

Circulation,  
180 copies.

Association formed at  
Gonda for encouraging the  
use of Indian cloth.

is glad to hear that an association has  
been formed at Gonda, the members  
of which have taken a vow to use no  
cloth except that of Indian manufacture. This is a step in  
the right direction, and the people in other parts of the coun-  
try should follow suit. The decline of Indian industries  
owing to European competition is the chief cause of the  
growing poverty of this country. By using native cloth the  
people will not only benefit their country, but will also con-  
sult their own pockets, inasmuch as native cloth is more  
durable than English cloth.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Adab-i-Alam	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad H & d i Husain.	1887-88. Feb. 21st	1888. Feb. 27th	140 copies.
2	Adab-i-Azamgarh	... Azamgarh ...	"	"	Qudrat Ali	" 20th	" 23rd	208
3	Adab-i-Hind	... Jullundur ...	"	"	Barkat Ali	" 25th	" 27th	250
4	Adab-i-Panjab	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 20th, 22nd & 24th.	" 23rd, 25th & 27th.	500
5	Agar Akhbar	... Agra	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain.	" 21st	" 24th	200
6	Amul-Akhbar	... Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	Jan. 23rd	" 22nd	90
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	... Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	Feb. 21st	" 24th	63
8	Akhbar-i-Am	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Makund Ram	" 21st, 23rd & 25th.	" 24th, 26th & 28th.	3,000
9	Akhbar-i-Chander	... Chunar	"	Weekly	Hanuman Prasad	" 21st	" 24th	215
10	Akhbar-i-Akhbar	... Delhi	"	"	Muhammad Din	" 22nd	" 25th	250
11	Alam-i-Tasarruf	... Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 24th	" 26th	200
12	Aligarh Investigative Gazette.	... Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 21st & 25th.	" 23rd & 27th.	500 copies (including 230 copies taken by Government).
13	Almora Akhbar	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sedat Nand	" 20th	" 23rd	85 copies.
14	Amman-i-Chand	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	Chandan Lal	" 18th	" 24th	160
15	Amrao Dargan	... Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Jaganmuth	For Oct. & Nov.	" 23rd	245
16	Amrao-i-Akhbar	... Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Mirza Khan	Feb. 21st	" 24th	110



17	And	Lucknow	Hindi	Weekly	Ahmed Ali	24th	...	240	..
18	Shreeat Bandhu	Aligarh	...	...	Mibir Chand	17th	...	100	..
19	Bharat Jwan	Benares	...	...	Ram Krishn Varmā,	27th	...	2,000	..
20	Brāhman	Oawnpore	...	Monthly	Badri Din	For February	...	300	..
21	Bulbul-i Hind	Morādābād	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	Feb. 20th	...	250	..
22	Chalta Purā	Delhi	...	...	Mir Hasan	24th	...	250	..
23	Dabidat-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	...	...	Thakur Prasad	18th	...	425	..
24	Dabidat-i-Sikandar	Bāmpur	...	...	Muhammed Husain,	20th	...	315	..
25	Delhi Punch	Lāhore	...	...	Fashu-l-din	22nd	...	...	..
26	Days Nigri Meerut	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Pandit Gauri Datt	For January	...	300	..
27	Gazette.	Lāhore	Urdu	Weekly	Sattya Nand	Feb. 26th	...	425	..
28	Dharm Man	...	...	...	Pandit Mahārāj Ki-	25th	...	...	..
29	Shankhar-i-Hind	...	...	...	shan.	...	...	400	..
30	Baidar-i-Qudh	Sultanpur	...	...	Nirotem Dās	21st	...	...	..
31	Hem-i-Hind	Allāhabād	...	...	Saderu-l-din	19th	...	...	..
32	Hem-i-Jolan	Lucknow	...	Monthly	Abdul-Ghaffar	For February	...	181	..
33	Hindustan	Kālakankar	Hindi	Daily	Jagan Nath Bāipai	Feb. 21st to 26th	...	174	..
34	Jain Prakash	Farrukhnagar,	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Jiya Lal	For February	...	100	..
35	Jatour Gazette	Jaipur	...	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	22nd & 25th	...	130	..
36	Jat-i-Badli	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Khalil	17th	...	...	..
37	Jalwa-i-Tir	...	...	...	Mahārāj Kishun	24th	...	139	..
38	Jyot Lal Prakash	Farrukhnagar,	Hindi	Monthly	Jiya Lal	For February	...	250	..
39	Karmach	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub	Feb. 20th	...	501 copies (in-	cluding 343
40	Kash Pattrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	...	Lakshmi Shankar	24th	...	copies taken	by Govern-
41	...	...	...	...	Misra, M.A.	...	...	ment).	200 copies.
42	Chair Khush-i-Slam,	Delhi	Urdu	...	Mir Hasan	...	...	400	..
43	Chair Khush-i-Kash-	Lāhore	...	...	Sālig Rām	19th	...	...	..
44	Chair Khush-i-Lahor	Pūbbā	...	...	Mashar Ahsan Khan,	21st	...	200	..



## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	Kuruld-i-Aamgarh,	Aamgarh ...	Urdú	Weekly	Ilhám Ali	Feb. 16th	Feb. 22nd	450 copies.
44	Kab-i-Nar	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Harekth Báí	" 21st, 23rd & 25th.	" 23rd, 25th & 27th.	"
45	Lahore Gazette	"	"	Weekly	Dídar Bakhsh	" 25th	" 28th	100
46	Lamdu-i-Ahldq	Bareilly	"	"	Imddá Husain	" 22nd	" 24th	225
47	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Baláqí Das	" 24th	" 26th	450
48	Mashir-i-Qaíar	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad	" 21st	" 22nd	200
49	Malla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgé Prasad	" 25th	" 28th	47
50	Maw-i-Narbuddá	Hoshangábád,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 16th & 24th,	" 24th & 27th,	275
51	Maw-i-Zarqai	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 31st	" 25th	275
52	Mihri-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	Tri-monthly,	Karim-i-lah	" 20th,	" 23rd	250
53	Mufid-i-Am	Agra	"	Weekly	Ahmed Khan	" 20th,	" 25th	100
54	Mulki Mahabir	Delhi	"	"	Fauzi-din	"	"	1,725
55	Mulla Dargah	Lahore	"	"	Alá Dín	" 22nd	" 24th	850
56	Muhyar-i-Aam	Moradábád	"	"	Amjed Ali	" 20th	" 24th	180
57	Mujma-i-Ahldq	Moradábád	"	Bi-weekly	Ráhu-l-lah Khan	" 24th & 28th,	" 26th & 28th,	180
58	Mujma-i-Hind	Moradábád	"	Weekly	Ardar Krishn	" 15th	" 26th	250
59	Muram-i-Agra	Agri	"	"	Jamná Dás	" 23rd	" 24th	385
60	Muram-i-Hind	Patna	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 15th	" 26th	50
61	Muram-i-Mulh	Moradábád	"	"	Fahim-ul-din	" 22nd	" 26th	100
62	Muram-i-Mulh	Ludhiana	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 23rd	" 26th	690
63	Muram-i-Mulh	Haridwar	"	"	Satendra Bháskar	" 22nd	" 23rd	400
64	Muram-i-Mulh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"



No.	Office	Language	Frequency	Editor	Subscription Period	Price	Remarks
64	Oudh Akbar	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	22nd to 28th	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government)	
65	Oudh Punch	Lucknow	Bi-weekly	Sajjad Husain	Feb. 9th & 16th	450	
66	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Weekly	Shams-ul-din	22nd	450	
67	Panjab Punch	"	"	Firoz-ul-din	23rd	80	
68	Peta Khan	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahman	22nd	400	
69	Pattana Akbar	Pattana	"	Din Muhammad	21st	365	
70	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	"	Bhairam Singh	25th	500	
71	Public News	Lahore	"	Hargopal	19th	600	
72	Qatar	Jalandhar	"	Ahmad Baksh	25th	115	
73	Rafal-i-Lad	Sialkot	"	Divan Chand	24th & Feb. 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th	400	
74	Rafal-i-Akbar	Benares	Tri-weekly	Ghulam Husain	Feb. 20th	200	
75	Rafal-i-Khad	Lahore	Bi-monthly	Nadir Ali	22nd & 25th	405	
76	Rafal-i-Chungi	Agra	Weekly	Khair-ul-lah Khan	15th	50	
77	Rafal-i-Gazette	Ajmer	"	Murad Ali	20th	432	
78	Rafal-i-Falah	Batlam	"	Muhammed Abdu-l-Haq	23rd	150	
79	Rafal-i-Lahore	Lahore	"	Hargopal	22nd	450	
80	Rafal-i-Lahore	Lucknow	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadar	23rd & 27th	113	
81	Rafal-i-Lahore	Bahawalpur	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	23rd	250	
82	Rafal-i-Lahore	Delhi	"	Abdu-l-Qudus	25th	310	
83	Rafal-i-Lahore	Udaipur	"	Banshi Dhar	20th	160	
84	Rafal-i-Lahore	Faisalabad	Tri-monthly	Sheo Prasad	21st	133	
85	Rafal-i-Lahore	Gawnpore	Weekly	Jamnas Prasad	"	95	
86	Rafal-i-Lahore	Jhelum	"	Faqir Muhammad	20th	350	
87	Rafal-i-Lahore	Khandwa	"	Lakshman Anant	22nd	200	
88	Rafal-i-Lahore	Agra	"	Itrat Husain	Feb. 23rd	253	
89	Rafal-i-Lahore	Rampur	"	Muhammed Rasool	"	137	



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
90	Takshik	...	...	...	...	1888.	1888.	60 copies.
91	Takshik-Hind	Moradshid	Urdú	Weekly	Munaffar Ali Khán,	Feb. 19th	Feb. 25th	228
92	Takshik-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sejjad Husain	" "	" 26th	200
93	Takshik-i-Hind	Siwalkot	"	"	Mirza Maváhid	" "	" 24th	176
94	Takshik-i-Hind	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	" 22nd	" 27th	250
95	Takshik-i-Hind	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 10th to 24th	" 23rd to 27th	180
96	Takshik-i-Hind	Dhar	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Halwant Kashi Nath,	" 23rd	" 27th	250
97	Takshik-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdú	"	Sabit Ali	" 24th	" 28th	250

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ATRAHABAD:

The 5th March, 1888.



**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**SELECTIONS**

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